# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, September 29, 1807. No. 1097.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

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The subscriber wishes to dispose of a small Farm within one mile of Pittsburgh, composed of the Out-Lots in the Reserved Tract, containing about Sixty Acres, on which are erected Two Tenements, at each is a well of good water. Its situation is eligible, extending immediately along the river bottom; the land is of the first quality, and all cleared except a few acres. Its contiguous situation to Pittsburgh renders it valuable. It will be sold together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser.

JOHN PARK.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1807.

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## REAL PROPERTY

*FOR SALE.*

THAT valuable fractional section No. 25 in Township 9 of Range 9, in the district of lands offered for sale at Steubenville, containing 382 acres and 57 hundred parts of an acre, on which the Town of Calcutta has been laid out. This tract is situate on the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river near Fort Lawrence, and about one hundred miles nearly due west of Pittsburgh; sixty miles from Wheeling, Steubenvilie and Charlestown; nine miles south west of Canton, and about the same distance south east of Bethlehem. The old road leading from Pittsburgh and Georgetown to Sanudsky, passes through the tract.

A Log Dwelling House and Lot at the mouth of *Indian-Wheeling*. The House has a good cellar under the whole, and two rooms on each floor, one of which is calculated for a store. The lot, on which other necessary out-buildings are erected and well inclosed, is 100 feet in front.

A Dwelling House and two Lots in the Borough of Wheeling.

Also, Fractional Sections No. 29, 31, and 32, in Township No. 2, Range No. 10, in Columbia county, in the aforesaid District; containing about 850 acres.—This land is situate at the Forks of Tuscarawas; and the Town of Carter's-Ville laid out on one of the tracts.

*DAVID M'KEEHAN.*

*Pittsburgh Land-Office,*
*12th Sept.* 1807.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissioners of Jefferson County will meet at the place of holding Court in the town of Steubenville, on Monday the twelfth day of October next, and will then and there proceed to sell at Public Auction, the building of a Court House in said town; the sale to begin at twelve o'clock—the lowest bidder to be the purchaser, who shall give bond with approved security to commissioners for the due performance of said building. A Plan, together with a description of said building, may be seen at any time after the 20th of this intant, by applying to John Ward, in Steubenville. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

*JOHN JACKSON,*
*ANDREW ANDERSON,* } Comm'rs. of Jefferson County.
*MARTIN ANDREWS.*

Commissioners' Office, }
Sept. 8, 1807.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the estate of Jacob Ferree, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay, and those who have demands against said estate will exhibit them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for settlement.

*JOEL FERREE,*
*ISAAC FERREE,* } *Adm'rs.*
*JOHN M'MICHAEL,*

*Allegheny county, Sept.* 19, 1807.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David M'Guire, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all those who have any demands on said estate, are requested to render them properly attested for settlement.

*WILLIAM EWING.*
*JOHN NESBIT.* } Executors.

September 19, 1807.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
*By ZADOK CRAMER, Printer & Bookseller*
(price per dozen 1 dollar, single 12 1-2 cents)
*THE*
PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1808.

Containing a variety of useful matter, and important local and religious intelligence, appointments, deaths, marraiges, *&c. &c.*

*Also, Just Published,*
THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

Containing matter that is useful, pleasing and entertaining, tables, roads, *&c. &c.*

☞ Merchants and others, who feel disposed to throw their custom this way, will please to hand or send their orders early to prevent disappointment.

*Also, Just Published,*
(Price twelve dollars per dozen,)
WALSH's
*MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,*

Adapted to the commerce of the United States in its domestic and foreign relations, with forms of accounts, and other writings usually occurring in trade.

*Also, Just Published,*
(Price for the whole work seven dollars)
BROWN'S DICTIONARY
OF THE
*HOLY BIBLE.*
*First Volume.*

The second volume is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in about three months.—The plates and maps are in the hands of some of our best American artists. Subscriptions are still open for this invaluable family work.

*Also, Published,*
(Price one dollar,)
PRECIOUS TRUTH;
Or, some points in Gospel Doctrine vindicated.
*By the Rev. John Anderson.*

PROPOSALS
Are issued for publishing,
*RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.*

Those who are disposed to encourage it, will please to call and get subscription papers for distant parts of the country.

*Preparing for the Press,*
Another edition of
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI
*NAVIGATOR,*
With complete maps of those two rivers.

*Also, preparing for the press,*
A new Book, entitled,
THE UNITED STATES'
*SPELLING BOOK.*
For the use of Schools and Academies.

PROPOSALS
Are also about to be issued for printing by subscription,
*A new and original work,*
ENTITLED,
"A Tour from Philadelphia to Frankfort in Kentucky, and thence back through the state of Ohio, in 1807."
*BY A GENTLEMAN,*
Who has travelled through a great part of Europe, Africa, Spanish America, the West India islands, and most of the United States.

PROPOSALS
Are issued for printing by subscription,
*CHAPTAL'S*
ELEMEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY,
*Improved by Dr. Woodhouse,*
Professor of Chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, *&c.*

WRIGLEY's PRINTERS' INK
*FOR SALE.*

⁎⁎ ORDRES accompanied with the money will be punctually attended to.

September 16, 1807.

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## A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

*Copper* and *Tin-Plate working Shop,*

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

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## GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and
*FOR SALE,*
At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.
July, 7th 1807.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, on Tuesday the 8th inst. from the subscriber living seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Butler Road, a *Strawberry-Roan* HORSE, about 15 and a half hands high, 5 years old next spring, a natural trotter, the hair of his mane is worn short under the collar. He was in good order. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone.

*WILLIAM STEALY.*

*Allegheny county, Sept.* 14 1807.

N. B. The above horse is suspected to have been stolen by one or other of two men, who each wore a blue great coat, and white linen overals—one about the middle size, the other less.

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## By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
*For raising the sum of*
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
*For defraying the expences of finishing the*
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
*In the Borough of*
PITTSBURGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of 800 Dollars, is | | S. 800 |
| 2 | do. | 500 | 1000 |
| 3 | do. | 250 | 750 |
| 3 | do. | 200 | 600 |
| 5 | do. | 150 | 750 |
| 10 | do. | 100 | 1000 |
| 20 | do. | 50 | 1000 |
| 25 | do. | 40 | 1000 |
| 40 | do. | 20 | 800 |
| 100 | do. | 10 | 1000 |
| 1000 | do. | 6 | 6000 |
| 1 | First drawn Ticket, blank or prize } | | 100 |
| 1 | do. do. third day's drawing, | | 50 |
| 1 | do. do. fifth do. do. | | 50 |
| 1 | Last drawn Ticket do. | | 100 |

1213 Prizes, } less than a blank & { 15000
1787 Blanks. } and a half to a Prize {

3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is S.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Managers.*
WILLIAM PORTER,

*Pittsburgh, July* 1, 1807.

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## *Treaty between France & Russia.*

*From the Royal Hague Courant Extraordinary.—Tuesday, July 28, 1807.*

PARIS, July 25.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the prince arch chancellor of the empire laid the two treaties before the senate, which had been concluded with Russia and Prussia. He at the same time made a very impressive and dignified address to the senate.

*Between his majesty the emperor of the French, the king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.*

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, animated with the same interest in putting an end to the devastations of war, have for this purpose, nominated and furnished with full power on the part of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, his great chamberlain, and minister of foreign affairs, grand cross of the black, and red eagle of the order of St. Hubert.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias has, on his part, appointed prince Kourakin, his actual privy counsellor, member of the council of state and of the senate, chancellor of all the orders of the empire, ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary of his majesty of all the Russias to his majesty the emperor of Austria, knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander, of St. Ube, of the first class of the order of Wolodimit, and of the second class of the Prussian of the black and red eagle, of the Bavarian order of St. Hubert, and the Danish order of Denebrog, and of the perfect union, and baliff and grand cross of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, and prince Demoty Labanoff Van Rostoff, lieut. gen. of the armies of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, knight of the first class of the St. Anne, of the military order of St. Joris, and of the third class of the order of Wolodimit.

The above mentioned, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. From the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

Art. 2. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea and land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the meanwhile, the high contracting parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective generals and commanders.

Art. 3. All ships of war or other vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties or their subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored. In case of these vessels being sold, their value shall be returned.

Art. 4. Out of the esteem for his majesty the emperor of all the Russians, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns and territories, conquered from the king of Prussia, the ally of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the duchy of Magdeburgh, situate on the right bank of the Rhine; the Mark of Prignitz; the Uber Mark; the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburgh; with the exception of the Circle of Kothus, in lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower and New Silesia, and the county of Glatz; that part of the District of Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Drietan and Schneidemuhl through Waldau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier to Bromberg; and the navigation of the river Netze and of the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen, to the Vistula and back, must remain open and free of all tolls; Pomerellia; the island of Nogat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia; and to the northward of the circle of Culm; Ermeraud. Lastly, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stetein, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisee, Breig, Kosel, and Glatz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, strong holds of the countries above named, in the same condition in which those fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds may be at present; also, in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudnetz.

Art. 5. Those provinces, which, on the 1st of January, 1772, formed part of the kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subjected to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding article, and of those which shall be described below the 9th article) shall become the possession of his majesty the king of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulation, which shall ensure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighbouring states.

Art. 6. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues around the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia and his majesty the king of Saxony; to be governed according to the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress.

Art. 7. For a communication betwixt the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, his majesty the king of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns under the mediation of France.

Art. 8. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic shall oppose any obstacles whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula under the name of tolls, rights or duties.

Art. 9. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassona shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassona along the towing path of the said river, and that of the Bobra up to its mouth; and that of the Narew, from the mouth of that river as far as Suradiz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Mein; from this village to Nutzeck, and from Nutzeck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally along the towing path of the Bug upwards to extend as far as the present frontiers of Russia. This territory is forever united to the empire of Russia.

Art. 10. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated in the above-mentioned article, nor any inhabitant in those provinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to his majesty the king of Prussia, or any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions or any other kind of income shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenue, pensions, income, or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.

Art. 11. All contracts and engagements between his majesty the king of Prussia and the ancient possessors, relative to the general imposts, the ecclesiastical, the military or civil benifices, the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian government are to be settled between the emperor of all the Russias and his majesty the king of Saxony: and to be regulated by their said majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions according to articles 5 and 9.

Art. 12. Their royal highnesses the dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenbourg and Mecklenburg Schweren, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates, but the ports in the dutchies of Oldenbourg and Mecklenburg shall remain in the possession of French garrisons till the definitive treaty shall be signed between France and Britain.

Art. 13. His majesty the emperor Napoleon accepts the mediation of the emperor of all the Russias, in order to negociate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and Britain, however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted in Britain in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. 14. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two emperors, acknowledges his majesty Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples, and his majesty Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.

Art. 15. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the princes belonging to it, and the title of those which were conferred upon them by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said majesty also promises—Information being communicated to him on the part of the emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become members of the confederation, according to their rank specified in the act of confederation.

Art. 16. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sovereignty to the lordship of Jever, in East Friedland, to his majesty the king of Holland.

Art. 17. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding, and in force for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, his majesty Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, and the sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 18. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia.

Art. 19. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the king of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states at present in the possession of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

Art. 20. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by his majesty the emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing 19th article, and the cessions of his majesty the king of Prussia (which shall be notified to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias,) together with the state of possession resulting therefrom, to the sovereign, for whose behalf they have been established.

Art. 21. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and those of the grand seignior, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present treaty. The high contracting parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary to convey the intelligence with the utmost possible expedition, to the respective generals and commanders.

Art. 22. The Prussian troops shall be withdrawn from the province of Moldavia, but the said provinces may not be occupied by the troops of the grand seignior, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the future definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 23. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, for the purpose of negociating a peace advantageous and honorable to the two powers, and of concluding the same.

The respective plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which shall be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negociations, and to proceed therewith.

Art. 24. The periods within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.

Art. 25. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and those of the powers included in this present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

Art. 26. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those included in the present treaty, shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartal of exchange, on both sides.

Art. 27. The commercial relations between the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the confederated states of the Rhine, on the one side, and the empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.

Art. 28. The ceremonial between the two courts of the Thuilleries and Petersburgh, with respect to each other, and also their respective ambassadors, ministers and envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

Art. 29. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.

Done at Tilsit, 7th July, (25th June,) 1807.

Signed, C. M. Talleyrand, Pr. of Benevento.
Prince Alexr. Kourakin.
Prince D. L. Van Rostoff.

A true Copy.
Signed, C. M. Talleyrand, Pr. of Benevento.

## STRALSUND.

The following is a journal of the events which have taken place before Stralsund, since the Swedes were compelled to shut themselves up in the fortress:

Stralsund, *July* 15.

"On Monday hostilities commenced, and yesterday the French were only two miles outside our gates. I stood with a gentleman on the ramparts, nearly two hours looking on, for we could see every movement quite distinctly. The French drove on, and at length all the Swedes (no British troops were out,) about eight thousand, returned into the garrison, and we commenced a fire from the town on the French line; thirty were wounded out of the town, two killed and one officer. We are now shut up in the garrison; there is but little firing to day. The French are now regularly attacking the town, by constructing approaches. The King was out a great deal. I saw him yesterday; saw all the troops come in, the wounded &c. The transports are detained, and probably the troops will be sent home again; at present they are pushing them on here as fast as possible. In about a week I suppose we shall be bombarded, if the troops don't make a sally; and the people here seem to fear if they do, that the French will get in with them, as they have done before at Bois-le-duc, &c. Three regiments of German Legion infantry, and one of cavalry, are here now, about 3000 men; the rest in full march through Rugen, and about 8000 Swedes; it will take 18 to 20,000 men to garrison these works, I find. The cavalry with the enemy are Spanish, the other troops Italians and Dutch. A village was burnt yesterday, just outside the walls, by lightning; we have had a great deal lately.

"*July* 17.

"Lord Catchcart arrived last night at 7 o'clock, and is much disappointed at our cooped up condition. Nothing new yesterday. I have not been able to walk to the ramparts to get a look at the French, all yesterday or day. Lord Cathcart will now, I think, decide whether we are to return or attack; we rather expect to return.

"*July* 19.

"Stralsund is as full as it can cram, and we cannot go a quarter of a mile out of town, our friends, the French, sticking so close as one and a half English miles off. This is Sunday, but all the churches are full of horses, and the pews are filled with soldiers, bread, cheese, &c.

"*July* 20.

"The French are working at their batteries as hard as they can; a trifling firing is going on to day. The King, I am told, waits the arrival of a messenger from the Emperor of Russia, before he does any thing. The piquits of the army are close together. The French are quite round the town.

"*July 20—5 o'clock in the afternoon.*

"I have just learned that lord Cathcart tomorrow removes his head quarters to Bergen, the capitol of the Isle Rugen; in all probability we shall go with him; it is said the three regiments of the German Legion now here are also to return to Bergen. The King also leaves Stralsund to-day. To-morrow it is imagined the town will be bombarded, or perhaps to-night. They have been sparing at each other all day. Imagine how full this place is, when all the country people, their carts, horses, &c. are driven in from before the enemy, with all the furniture and every thing they could get away.

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## HALIFAX, *August* 28.

## COURT MARTIAL.

On Wednesday last, a court martial was held on board H. M. S. Belleisle, Rear Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B. Capt. N. D. Cochrane, for the trial of John Wilson, alias Jenkin Ratford (lately taken from the American frigate Chesepeake) on charges of Desertion, Mutiny and Contempt.

PRESIDENT

Rear Ad. Hon. Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B.
Capt. F. Pickmore, Capt. J. E. Douglass,
W. Fashie, P. Beaver.
E Hawker, N. D. Cochrane,

It clearly appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was born in London—was a volunteer in the service—had been some years in H. M. S. Leopard, but last in the Halifax. That, on the 7th of March last, the ship being then in Hampton Roads, the prisoner was sent with 4 other men, under a petty officer, in the jolly-boat to weigh a kedge anchor; when, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, the men mutinied upon the officer, and some of them threatened to murder him, but the rest interfered, they desisted—and landed at Sewell's point, the five men made their escape. A few days after, the deserters were seen parading the streets of Norfolk, in triumph under the American flag; One of them, H. Saunders, being accosted by Lord Townsend, asserted that he had no intention of deserting, but was compelled by the others; and would embrace the first opportunity to return on board. At that moment the prisoner, Jenkin Ratford, took the arm of Saunders, declared that neither he nor any others should return to the ship—with a compenduous gesture, asserted—That they were in the Land of Liberty, and instantly dragged Saunders away*; That the prisoner had entered on board the Chesapeake—had proceeded to sea in her—and had been found on board that ship, after the action (by an officer of H. M. S. Leopard) hid in the coal-hole.

A variety of other circumstances were developed in the course of the evidence. The whole of which tended to prove, that although deserters from the American naval or military establishments had been readily given up by his majesty's ships on the station; yet, on the other hand, they had ever been refused by the Americans, when demanded by British Officers.

Two men had entered on board his majesty's ship Chichester; who, being demanded by an American officer as deserters from their service, were instantly restored, notwithstanding they were confessedly Englishmen. But, W. Philips, corporal of marines, John Mahoney, 37th regiment, and others, having deserted from the Chichester, and entered with their uniforms on, into the American service, were positively refused to be given up to the British officer sent to demand them.

The evasion and duplicity of the American commodore, in denying that there were any deserters on board his ship, were strickingly contrasted with the humane and honorable conduct of capt. Humphreys; who evidently demonstrated the greatest reluctance to pursue the steps, which the refusal of the American Commodore rendered absolutely necessary.

After a full and patient hearing of the evidence, on both sides, the Court withdrew for about half an hour; and, on its return, the Judge Advocate pronounced the sentence—*Death!*

The president addressed the unhappy criminal in a most pathetic and impressive style—lamenting much the depravity, which had induced him to desert the cause of his King and Country in the present eventful moment; when the very existence of that Country was threatened by inveterate and implacable enemies, on every quarter—and earnestly recommended him to occupy the remaining moments of his life, in making his peace with the Almighty.

* *Application was then made to Lt. Sinclair, the American officer, at the Rendezvous; but without effect.*

*Sept.* 1.—The above sentence was carried into execution yesterday morning, at a quarter past nine o'clock, at the fore-yard arm of his Majesty's sloop of war Halifax; the ship he deserted from—He was one of the four deserters taken out of the American frigate Chesapeake.

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## PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 16.

Captain Riddle, of the ship Factor, who arrived at New-York on Sunday last, spoke on the 30th ult. the brig Swift, 42 days from Copenhagen, and was informed that the British had taken possession of the Danish fleet.

*From the Boston Gazette, September* 14.

LATEST FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The brig Sally and Mary, Captain Cobb, arrived on Friday, from Copenhagen, in 44 days. He verbally states, that a report had reached that place, the day before he sailed of a severe and hard fought battle having been in the vicinity of Stralsund, between the French and Swedes, the latter having been reinforced by a large body of English troops; that the French lost a great many men in the engagement but were finally successful; and had afterwards taken Stralsund whether by storming, or capitulation he could not learn. Off the Naze, Capt. C. saw 47 sail of British vessels, 27 of them ships of the line.

Arrived at Boston on Sunday last the regular trading ship President Adams, Wood, 33 days from Liverpool. Captain Wood informs, that two days before he sailed, a letter was received there from London, by Messrs. Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan, advising them of the improbability of an accommodation taking place between England and this country; and recommended the American captains under their charge, to leave port as soon as possible, whether freighted or not. Other letters were received in Liverpool, at the same time, and from different houses in London, which corroborated the above.

*London May* 20.—The Gazette contains an order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder, or salt petre, or any other sort of arms or ammunition for six months from the 6th of June next.

## CINCINNATI, *September* 14.

The acting governor of the state, from the representations made to him of large bodies of Indians being assembled at and near Greenville, whose appearance and conduct have much alarmed the frontier settlers—the governor has thought proper to order a large portion of the Militia in the west end of the state, to hold themselves in readines to march at a moments warning—The reason assigned by the Indians for assembling in so large a body, is to hear their PROPHET.

It is said, there are among the Pottawatomies and Wannapou Indians, part of a tribe whose language they are unacquainted with—that they live a great way north, and have been travelling for several weeks to pay the prophet a visit—we are led to believe they are prompted by a more powerful motive than curiosity—*British Gold.*

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*TUESDAY, September* 29, 1807.

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*FEDERAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL*
TICKET,
*Recommended to the Electors for their support at the ensuing General Election.*

ASSEMBLY.
*ROBERT BALDWIN*, Allegheny.
*JOHN M'CANDLESS*, Butler.
*JAMES CAROTHERS*, Beaver.

SHERIFF.
*WILLIAM WOODS.*

COMMISSIONER.
*ANDREW WATSON.*

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William B. Irish, Esq. the deputy marshal, left this town early last week to execute writs of possession, in favor of the Pennsylvania Population Company for lands recovered in the District Court of the United States from certain actual settlers in Beaver county—With this intention he left Greersburgh on Wednesday last, accompanied by E. Williams, Esq. agent of said company, George Holdship, Esq and a Mr. James Hamilton; they had not proceeded more than two miles, and were just entering on the farm of Wm. Foulks, one of the persons to be dispossessed, when they were fired on, by some persons concealed in a thicket of bushes, and James Hamilton was killed. It is said four guns were fired, no doubt with the intention of killing the whole party, as threats to that effect had been made.

We are told that information had been given to the marshal, that a party of 40 men had collected at Foulk's, in order to prevent him from performing his duty—the marshal considered this a mere threat to intimidate him from proceeding, and could not think it possible that any men would so far forget their duty as citizens as to oppose the laws of their country with force of arms, and bring inevitable destruction on themselves and families.

The marshal and the other two gentlemen returned to Greersburgh, and made depositions of the fact.

At the request of the marshal, an attempt was made by the sheriff, and other influential characters, to raise the posse comitatus, to apprehend the suspected persons, and enable the marshal to do his duty, but without effect, and the marshal returned to this place on Thursday evening.

Mr. Irish has favored us with the deposition he made on the occasion.

*Allegheny County, ss.*

On the 25th day of September, 1807, before me E Denny, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny, personally appeared William B. Irish, deputy marshal in the Pennsylvania district, who being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath doth depose and say, that on Wednesday about 10 o'clock, the 23d instant, being in company with Ennion Williams, George Holdship, Esq. and James Hamilton, on their way to the place of William Foulks, in Beaver county, to execute a writ of *haberi facias possessionem* in the case of Robert Bowne against William Foulk, they were fired upon at the entrance of said Foulks lane by persons concealed in a thicket of bushes by the road side. This deponent heard three if not four reports of guns, directly after this deponent heard James Hamilton call to him, saying, *Sheriff I am gone*, and instantly he fell from his horse to the ground. This deponent got off his horse and called to his other two companions that Hamilton was killed, they then rode up to the place but did not light down—said deponent then raised Hamilton to his seat, and in a minute or two he expired; said deponent then laid Hamilton down on his back, put his hat over his face, got on horse back, and rode back in company with his surviving companions with all speed to Greersburgh, and made oath of the fact before John Johnston, Esq. of Beaver county.

*WILLIAM B. IRISH.*

At a meeting of the democratic conferrees of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware, WILLIAM DUANE was nominated as a candidate for the office of Senator to represent this district in the Senate of this State.

In case he succeeds in his election we understand that the object is to make him president of the senate, so that upon the impeachment and conviction of the Governor, he will become Governor of the state *pro tempore*. We trust that simply mentioning these facts is all that will be necessary to be said upon the subject.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

*Burr's Trial.*—Our intelligence from Richmond is down to Saturday the 12th inst. On Wednesday the jury was completed and sworn, and Col. Burr arraigned upon the indictment for a misdemeanor. Mr. Hay produced the return of the president to the *subpœna duces tecum* requiring the exhibition of the letter of general Wilkinson of the 12th Nov. 1806. The return was annexed to a copy of the letter with the exception of such parts as he deemed confidential and refused to disclose. Several witnesses were then called; but the examination was soon interrupted by a legal argument upon a motion to dispense with any further testimony in the cause. Mr. Botts laid down the following propositions.

1st. That under the act of congress there can be no accessorial offender, i. e. none are within the points of the statute but such as are *acting* at the fact.

2d. If the first point be not sustainable, no act of Col. Burr out of the district can be given in evidence against him.

3dly. Again, if the first point be not sustainable, no act of an accessorial agency can be given in evidence upon this indictment charging the offence of *acting* at the island and not specially that the indicted did the accessorial act.

4thly. That if the foregoing points be not sustainable, still no evidence of an accessorial agency could be given till the record of the conviction of an actor in the expedition be produced.

5thly. That the acts on Blannerhasset's island cannot amount to a providing or preparing the means, or a beginning or setting on foot a military expedition *there*. This point resolves itself into two others. 1st. There was no military expedition in maturity there. 2dly. If there was a military expedition in progress there, it was not begun or set on foot there, nor were the means provided or prepared thereon.

In inquiring into what constitutes the offence under the act of congress, he contended that the act was so uncertain and ambiguous that it never could be carried into execution. He instanced many cases which went to shew that, according to the rules of construing penal statutes this act could not be enforced. He argued that providing the means spoken of in the act of congress, required the *entire* means; that the means must be not of an expedition merely, but a military expedition; that to make it a military expedition it must have a military character, the most essential means of a military expedition is a military *organization*; that there must be a military posture; that the means must be adequate to the end; that no assembly of men was engaged in this expedition, nor was col. Burr ever present at it; that no intention could aid facts in furnishing the means of a military expedition; that war might be without military form, but the means of a military expedition must have a military charcter; and that hostile means will not do, the means must be military.

A 6th point was, that no evidence of conversations said to have taken place between any other persons can be given in evidence against col. Burr, unless he were present at the time the conversation passed.

Thursday and Friday were occupied by the counsel in arguing these propositions, and the argument was to be continued on Saturday.

The following well written remarks from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London paper, will be read with much pleasure, by every real friend to the United States.

## CONSEQUENCES & IMPOLICY OF A WAR WITH AMERICA.

The intelligence of the week has produced one event upon which it is impossible to reflect without a sentiment of indignation. The intemperance of one of our admirals has nearly involved us in a war with America. The intemperance of the party writers at home has hurried them not only to approve of the conduct of our officers, but to make the unqualified assertion, that a war with America would be an undoubted good—an absolute advantage to us.

A war with America an undoubted good!—We really wish that these advocates for war would consult the Merchants of London, Liverpool and Bristol. They would soon be compelled into other conclusions.

America, say these advocates, monopolizes the whole of our Colonial Carrying Trade.—This is a manifest injury to British Commerce. Indeed! Why is it, good friends, that our merchants prefer the Americans as carriers to carriers of their own nation? For no other reason, but because as a neutral, America can afford to take their commodities at a lower freightage. And is not this an indispensable advantage both to the individual merchant and to the general commerce of the country? Are not our commodities thus enabled to come cheaper to market, and thereby ensure a more certain and more speedy sale.

It appears, therefore, in this point of view the carrying trade of America is of real benefit to the general commerce of England.

But the shipping trade, say the party-writers, must proportionably suffer—Certainly. But it will not, we hope, be contended, that the interests of the general commerce are to be sacrificed to one particular branch—the shipping or country trade.

There are, indeed, certain advantages, which are essential to neutrals, and which no belligerent power should grudge to their neutral neighbour, inasmuch as they themselves fully participate in the benefit. Commerce would not only languish, but in many respects would be totally extinguished, if these neutral mediums were to be prohibited.

In what manner for example, is it, that our colonial produce obtains admission into France and Germany, in despite of all the oppressive regulations of the French emperor? It is only through these neutral mediums. In a word, what America takes with one hand, she gives us tenfold with another. She is above a carrier or an agent. Her flag covers the English as well as the French manufuctures. She has no partiality but that of gain, and as this may be procured equally on both sides, so will Americans be found equally advantageous to both.

If America were to be cut off from the carrying trade, says the party writers, the British merchant would be compelled to employ his countrymen.

We have already answered this argument.—The employment of the neutral medium is of benefit to the general commerce, and the interest of one branch must not be consulted at the expence of the whole. The merchants must not send their commodities into foreign markets at a price amounting to a prohibition of all purchase, for no other purpose but that they would employ their own countrymen. They must not pay convoy and insurance on commodities (sugars for example) which shall scarcely pay the simple freightage.

A very shallow objection is here made.—These commodities, say they, are articles of necessity; the buyers must have them, and will therefore pay the price, be what it may.

In the first place, other commodities will enter into competition with them, and though not so good, the difference being more than compensated by the inferior price, will assuredly find the preference.

In the second place, in the circumstance of any advanced price, even the necessary buyers takes a less quantity than usual. But this diminished consumption is so much dead loss to the merchant and manufacturer. It will not, we hope, be contended, that there is a new thing in the advance of price which can indemnify him for his diminished sale. The advanced price is but the defrayment of his advanced expence. If he add any thing beyond it, it is a forced augmentation of his profits beyond their natural level, and of course subjects him to be undersold by those who will sell at a fair profit. He gains nothing therefore, as we have above said, by his advanced price and therefore must necessarily lose by his diminished sale.

Such, then, would be the necessary effects of forcing trade into an unnatural channel—of compelling our merchants, in event, and under every circumstance, to employ only British shipping, and dismiss the neutral medium.

Our commerce would suffer, and ultimately our shipping. We should shortly have more ships, but fewer commodities. The shipbuilders would then have just cause of complaint, that have employed their capitals in building vessels which have only to rot in the docks.

The result is, that nothing is to be gained in a war with America. In her carrying trade, she carries for us, and she carries for our enemy. It would be a manifest injury to our general commerce to deprive her of the former, and with respect to the latter, we should not gain that of which we should deprive America. We could not supply her place by becoming carriers to our enemy; neither should we much distress the enemy by cutting off this mean of conveyance—we should only throw his carrying trade into another channel—whilst the Danes are neutral, it would be to no purpose to cut off the neutral medium of America.

We might add, that we perhaps gain as much on one hand as we lose on the other by this neutral communication—America carries English manufactures as often at least as she carries French—We might almost say, that in her character as a neutral trader she carries scarcely any thing else but English goods.

We have entered into some detail on this subject, as there seems to be a strange misconception upon the very first principle of political economy—It is contended, for the first time, that the merchants will lose nothing by being compelled to sell dear; and that it is a matter of perfect indifference in commerce, whether the commodity reaches its market by a direct road, and therefore at a natural price, or thro' all the obstacles of possible interruption, and a very unnatural price.

"The only difference would be," say they, quoting the words of Mr. Randolph, an American Senator, "that the Americans will have to give a Joe for a commodity, where they formerly gave a dollar."

This might be the difference to such a man as Mr. Randolph, who could equally afford to have the commodity whether it cost a Joe or a dollar. But it would be very different with respect to the Americans in general. Every one could not purchase at a Joe who purchased at a dollar. Some would endeavour, therefore, to do without it, others would begin to think of substitutes.—Necessity is the mother of invention.—Let us not drive the Americans to resources from which it may be afterwards very difficult to recall them.

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## KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

*For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of*

Kentucky Tobacco;

*ALSO*

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

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*Pittsburgh, September 28, 1807.*

## Regimental Orders.

THE 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia will be trained and exercised in Companies on the first Monday of next month at such times and places as their respective Captains shall appoint.

The first Battalion, commanded by Major Stewart, will meet in Battalion on the third Monday of next month at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Commons north of the town; and the second Battalion, commanded by Major M'Clurg, will meet in Battalion on the day following (Tuesday) at the same hour and place, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

As a Court to hear Appeals for the current year, Captains Young, Osborne and Updegraff will preside in the first Battalion, and will meet at the Turk's head, in Wood Street, on the 31st day of next month, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon—and Captains Linton, Irwin and Chaplin will preside in the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of Robert Spencer, on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st *Reg. Pa. Ma.*

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## NIGHT SCHOOL.

*SAMUEL KINGSTON,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he will open a Night School, on the 12th of October next, in a commodious apartment of Mrs. Irwin's house, at the corner of Market Street and the Diamond; where Reading, Writing, vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, Book keeping, English Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Navigation will be taught with accuracy, at three dollars per quarter.

The Teacher flatters himself, that his mode of tuition, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those consigned to his care, will evince his merit, so as to give general satisfaction, and entitle him to claim a share of public patronage.

September 28, 1807.

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## Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors residing within the county of Allegheny, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts within the County aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law—

*Three persons to serve as Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.)*
*Two persons for the office of Sheriff, and*
*One person for County Commissioner.*

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 21st day of September, 1807, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, *Sheriff.*

*GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.*

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## EDUCATION.

*THE subscriber commences* EVENING SCHOOL, *the 17th of October next, at his house in Second Street, opposite the Cash Bank. Tuition 3 dollars per quarter, the scholars furnishing candles, paper, quills and Ink. Attendance, from 6 to 9 o'clock.*

*THOMAS ABRAHAM.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 17th, 1807.*

*N. B. Two good* ROOMS *below stairs and one above stairs, to let.* 7

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## EVENING SCHOOL.

*THE subscriber intends opening Night School, for the instruction of young men and boys, on Monday the 12th of October next, in the same room he now occupies for Day School, in Third Street near Wood Street. The hours of attendance from 6 till half past 9.*

*M. B. LOWRIE.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1807.*

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## A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

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All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, in Pittsburgh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

*Elizabeth Davis*, administratrix.
*John Darragh*, administrator.

September 22, 1807.

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## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the first day of November next. No further call will be made, and those who neglect this must blame themselves for the consequences that will ensue.

ROBERT KNOX.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1807.

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## NIGHT SCHOOL,

### WILL BE OPENED

on the 19th of October, next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

A. DOWNING.

September 28, 1807.

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## DEBTORS & CREDITORS

TO the estate of the late *William Davis*, of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call on the subscribers and have their accounts liquidated and paid.

*James Cooper*, } Adminis-
*William Wilkins*, } trators.

*Pittsburgh, Sept.* 28, 1807.

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, named *Charles Wilson*, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—took with him a variety of cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to the subscriber.

JOHN DARRAGH.

*Sept.* 28, 1807.

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## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a Horse from a certain John Cochran, who warranted said horse sound, and in part payment I gave him a note for forty dollars; and as the said Horse proves to be unsound, and has been so for upwards of a year past, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; and I hereby inform said Cochran, that the Horse is left with Mr. William M'Cullough, tavern keeper in Pittsburgh, at which place he was to have left the note for me to pay, and he is hereby required to come immediately and take his Horse, and give up the note.

*WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.*

Sept. 28, 1807.

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## NOTICE.

Whereas the subscriber gave notes of hand to a certain John Burns, then residing in Crawford County, for a Tract of Land, and whereas the said Burns has not complied with his agreement by making me a title, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until said Burns complies with his agreement.

WILLIAM SMITH.

September 28, 1807.

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## By yesterday's Mail.

### PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 21.

*Burr's Trial*—On Monday, Sept. 16, Chief Justice Marshal gave the opinion of the court at great length in writing; which was in substance that the indictment could not be sustained, and of course that no further testimony could be applicable. Mr. Hay then requested time to consider what further steps could be taken on the part of the United States; and the court adjourned until Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday Mr. Hay said, he perceived very distinctly that he could not proceed in his evidence without meeting the opinion of the court. That opinion had removed the great and most effective part of his testimony; that under such circumstances, he could not support the prosecution; he was willing therefore to enter a *nolle prosequi*—The opposite counsel objected to this proceeding; that it was contrary to the uniform practice of the courts, and that it was the right of the jury to give a verdict. Mr. Hay was perfectly willing to submit it to the court. The Chief Justice decided that the attorney could not enter a *nolle prosequi*.

The jury then retired with the indictment and after an absence of about 20 minites, Mr. Oris Payne, their foreman returned a verdict "NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Hay then announced the course which he was now to pursue; Mr. Burr was not yet discharged from his recognizance for misdemeanor; that it was his intention to move for his commitment to that place for trial where the military expedition is said to have been completed; that he should combine in the same motion Messrs. Smith and Blannerhasset, and that he should have no difficulty in entering a *Nolle Prosequi* to their trials for a misdemeanor. Mr. Burr requested the attorney to alledge the place where the act is said to have been committed. Mr. Hay replied that the evidence he should introduce would cover a vast extent of territory; that he would name if he could the very spot. Mr. Burr. The district then. Mr. Hay. I do not distinctly recollect the opinion of the court; but I believe it will be proved that troops were assembled at the mouth of Cumberland river and down the Mississippi to Bayau Pierre in a warline posture. It is not my busines to locate the scene. It will be the province of the court, after they have heard the evidence, to fix the place were he is to be tried.

By the Ann, arrived at New-York, from Bordeaux, we learn that Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 27 July, and the Emperor of Russia had returned to St. Petersburg.

A little before ten o'clock, information was received, that the division of Oudinot's grenadiers was about to storm the advanced battery, presuming to succeed under the favor of the prevailing darkness. Arrangements were made accordingly, and the column was received with such discharges of musketry and grape, that the survivors were obliged to fly in the wildest disorder, behind the wood, where the Russian right had been thrown, but was withdrawn into the position during the night, and there was even a partial firing until day-break, when the cannonade recommenced as the French army was seen forming with the intention, as was presumed, to renew the action. The intermediate space between the two armies was actually covered with the dead of the French, particularly of their grenadiers; and the most experienced officers admitted, that in the same space of ground, they had never seen such a carnage. As the bodies had been stripped during the night, by mingled friends and foes, the spectacle was the more remarkable. About mid-day the French army was distinctly seen to defile on the road to Konigsberg, but a corps was left in front of the Russians, and another on the right. General Benningsen ordered gen. Kaminsky to march upon Konigsberg with his corps, and he moved about six o'clock the same evening to anticipate the enemy. At the same time orders were sent to L'Estocq for his retreat from Konigsberg. Fortunately that general had intercepted an order to gen. Victor, commanding Bernadotte's division, (which marshal had been wounded) directing him to attack L'Estocq instantly, and march to Konigsberg, so that gen. L'Estocq had previous notice, and commenced his retreat accordingly. General Benningsen instead of falling upon the corps of Ney and Davoust, still stationed almost within cannon shot, abandoned during the night, Heilsberg and his wounded. Fortunately, the enemy made no attack, for it was seven o'clock in the morning before the bridges could be burnt. The Russian army reached Bartenstein on the 11th, on the 12th, Shippenbeil, and on the 13th the ground in front of Friedland, always moving on the right bank of the Alle, except between Bartenstein and Shippenbeil, where corps of cavalry marched on the left bank. Some French dragoons had patroled into Friedland on the morning of the 13th, and passed the Alle. These were attacked, and some prisoners taken, who informed gen. Benningsen that the division of Oudinot was on its march to Friedland.

" The general wishing to occupy the town for the night, ordered several regiments across the river, and made them take post on the other side of the town. At four o'clock in the morning, this cavalry was attacked by the enemy from the wood which bordered the plain in front of the town. The general, imagining that Oudinot's corps was only opposed to him, retarded his march on Weblau, where he was going, and ordered one of his divisions to cross and support the cavalry. The enemy shewing more force, the general was induced to order another division over, and a serious action commenced without an object, in a position untenable, and where his troops could not gain a victory, but might probably be ruined. This great catastrophe, however, was spared by the fault of the enemy, who did not attack on both sides of the river, where any retreat would have been impracticable. The position in which the general threw his troops was apparently an equal plain, but divided by a deep ravine full of water, and nearly impassable, which ran in the direction of Domnau to Friedland, where, on the left side of the town a lake was formed, and which intersected the right of the left of the Russians from the left of their centre. A thick wood, about a mile and a half from Friedland, on the skirts of which rose an elevated ground, bordered the plain from the Alle, nearly in a semi-circle, except towards the left extremity, where there was an open space. In front of this wood, a mile from the town, and nearly opposite the centre, was the small village of Henricsroot. From a little to the left of this village, down the Alle, south of Friedland, was the theatre of action.

" About seven o'clock the French made a movement, with 36 squadrons of cavalry and some infantry, to gain the village on the plain; and as the divisions of Russians destined to occupy it was only on its march from the Alle, they succeeded in possessing themselves of it and three guns, which had hastily advanced; twelve Russian squadrons had been ordered to resist their movement. The French cavalry charged them, and they fled, but the infantry approaching, the French lost many men, particularly curassiers, in the pursuit. At the same time the French infantry advanced from the village to turn the right of the Russians, before their reinforcement took post, but 20 pieces of cannon tore their column of 2500 men to pieces and it fled, leaving 1000 killed and wounded.— The efforts of the enemy now relaxed, and about eleven o'clock the Russians having nearly passed all their army, about 45,000 men, and detached 8000 of their best troops to secure Allenberg and Wehlau, the enemy commenced a retreat, when general Benningsen ordered the left to advance and gain the wood. The chasseurs of the guards, directed to perform this service, executed it with great gallantry, and killed and took in the wood a great number of the enemy. They also captured the eagle of the 15th regiment; but some columns of the French still remaining there, they were obliged to retire, from precaution, behind a village on the banks of the Alle, and a few hundred paces in front of the wood. About mid-day, a considerable French reinforcement was discovered, and instantly the contest was renewed with great fury, for the enemy advancing with a considerable discharge of field pieces, were answered by all the Russian artillery, ever eger to fire. The Russian cavalry, 100 squadrons, had endeavored to gain the left of the enemy. Having succeeded, a party charged the French cuirassiers, who ran away, but, being met by some officers, they rallied and turned upon their pursuers, who checked their career; but although both parties mutually declined the shock, they advanced until they met sword to sword, when the Russians were overpowered after a few minutes contest; but as they were withdrawing, a Russian regiment charged on the flank of the French, and broke through them. At this instant a French regiment charged in the same manner the successful Russians, and a *melee* ensued, which terminated in the total rout of the French cavalry, and the ground was strewed with their men and horses. Above three waggon loads of cuirassiers were also collected from the killed and wounded lying in this part of the field.

" The enemy, being discomfited here, covered the front of their position with tirailleurs, and played from a numerous artillery upon the Russian army, which was exposed to every musket-ball, but stood erect, as if disdaining their fire, while the French, supporting lines, lay down, in order to be covered by high grass; and whilst their main columns were sheltered in the wood from any kind of danger. Never was there a more gallant bravery displayed than that of the Russians in the tremenduous storm of bullets which they endured until six o'clock in the evening, with a fortitude and patience that equals whatever has been known, in the history of the world, of human courage, under the influence of discipline.— Their heroism was the more extraordinary, as they had been for twelve days making the most painful marches, with scarcely any repose or food; and for many hours before and during the battle, they had not eaten a morsel of any kind, and yet not a murmur was heard, nor did any man shrink from his station. About 3 o'clock Bonaparte arrived with his whole army from Preussisch Eylau, and reposed his troops until 6 o'clock, when the cavalry mounted, and the infantry began to advance. General Benningsen had known of the proposed attack about half an hour before, but he had not a regiment in reserve. He directed, indeed, his line to be rendered more compact, but the loss of 12,000 men had made great intervals. A few moments before the attack commenced, he had ordered his cavalry to form behind his centre, as the enemy had withdrawn all their forces to his left; but there was no time for the execution of this order, nor for himself to mount on horseback, before the enemy's battery of 40 pieces of cannon, thundered on the guards stationed on the left, and several columns of immense depth rushed forward, the principal one directing itself along the ravine. The regiment of chasseur guards and the battalion of militia, which were considerably advanced, gave way at the approach of the enemy. The guards, impatient under the cannon shot, which plunged thro' their ranks, moved forward, but not with regularity or compact order, and were driven back upon the the town, and where for sometime they maintained themselves, and until the fugitives of the chassseurs and militia had passed the bridges, when they also retired, and an order was given for the immediate destruction of the pontoons and the conflagration of the town bridge, which was executed effectually. The town also was set on fire, in a quarter where the Russians who were dangerously wounded were deposited; so that they have perished in the flames which raged for several hours. The centre had repulsed the attack made on it; but when the enemy gained its flank, retreat was necessary; but so difficult was it, that there was little prospect of effecting it. At this moment the horse-guards and two other regiments charged the columns pressing them, and routed one so completely, that the Russian infantry gained the town, and were preparing to pass the bridge, when the flames shewed them its fate, and their probable destruction. At this critical conjuncture, however, a ford was accidentally discovered, but the river was breast deep, with very steep banks. The infantry, nevertheless, not only passed in safety, but the artillery ventured the passage and ascended the opposite bank. The remaining ammunition was then destroyed, but in no considerable quantity, as the firing had been so great during the day, that little remained; and this indeed may be justly considered as one of the causes which occasioned the defeat; for many guns had been withdrawn, and the Russian line was no longer covered by an adequate artillery, when the enemy's batteries, previous to the attack, commenced the fire. The right wing, consisting chiefly of cavalry, also retired by the same ford, and saved their artillery. Gen. Benningsen rallied the troops of the left wing, at a wood, about a mile distant, on the Wehlau road, which prevented the pursuit of the enemy, and gave time for the guns and baggage to gain Allenberg, from which place the army marched to Wehlau, where the Prenel river was passed on a single bridge, and in presence of the enemy, who detached 4000 men, as a corps of observation, rather than of offence, as they moved on the left bank of the Alle, but kept post within cannon-shot of the bridge. It is generally said, that Bonaparte was with this detachment. The whole of the army passed without any interruption or loss on the 17th; the bridge was burnt, and the troops moved to Pepelke, where the corps of L'Estocq and Kaminsky joined the main army, after having effected their junction at Peterswalde, entered Konigsberg, evacuated that town, with an immense equipage, passed the Domenau at Liebau, and all this with comparatively small loss, the principal of which was desertion.

"On the 18th, the army collected and marched to Tilsit, and there again crossed the river on a single bridge, and where the protection of a rear guard was very difficult. The whole of the baggage, about 600 guns, &c. having gained the right bank of the Memel, the bridge was burnt, and the enemy almost instantly entered the town, where there was some partial firing of musquetry from the sentries, which ceased by agreement.

" Thus terminated a campaign, which is one of the most memorable and sanguinary in modern history, and as remarkable for its short duration as its conduct. The result of the battle of Friedland has been of great political importance; but I much doubt whether a battle, under such circumstances, as if ever a similar one was fought, could be gained by so few military advantages to the conqueror;—he did not capture one standard, not twenty pieces of cannon, including those dismounted, altho' above 400 pieces were with the army; and in the subsequent retreat of 120 miles over two single bridges, he did not take a man or a gun by any attack. A few stragglers, perhaps, might have been picked up by his patroles; but he lost an eagle of the 15th regiment; and may be fairly stated, notwithstanding his superiority of force, that had not his opponent abandoned the common precautions for resistance, his last attack would have been defeated; and had the 8000 men, detached in the morning, been but present, a splended success would have been certain; but it would have been acquired by the courage of the soldiers, and not the merit of the general.

" It cannot escape your observation, that general Benningsen suffered the French army to be reinforced by the beseiging force of Dantzic, before he made his movement, so long meditated; that he retired, when the enemy offered him battle, between the Passarge and the Alle; that after his success at Heilsberg, he again refused battle, suffering the enemy to defile before him on his right, and abandon his position, when, with a very superior force, he might have thrown himself upon Ney and Davoust's corps, who remained within cannon shot of his batteries, on very disadvantageous ground; that by forced marches he reached Friedland, but suffered himself to be diverted from his plan, to engage in the most unmilitary position, where he exposed the army entrusted to him to annihilation, and when his force was weakened by the detachment of above 12,000 men, and many marauders, as is always the case of a retreat of the Russian armies; that he fled to Tilsit with the greatest precipitation, and without adopting common arrangements for the preservation of the remains of his army, and the safety of L'Estocq's corps. These are facts with which part of those who were present, are acquainted. That Bonaparte should have allowed L'Estocq and Kaminsky to unite, and gain Konigsberg, was a military fault; but that he should have suffered the quiet retreat of the Russians over the Memel, is a very mysterious circumstance, if his losses were not very great; for, he must well know the disorder of a Russian retreat, so much encumbered by artillery and baggage; and he is also acquainted, that to defile such a column over single bridges, is an impracticable measure, without heavy loss, where there was not even a *tete du pont*.

" General Benningsen has greatly exaggerated his own losses, for reasons sufficiently evident, as he was of that party who wished to force the emperor to make peace: but I do not believe that in the battle of Friedland, he had more than 16,000 men killed and wounded. At Heilsberg, he might have 5000, and 3000 at the passage of the Alle. There were certainly many absentees, as must happen when an army is so ill provided for, as the Russian army has been, with food, and on retrogade movements so hostile to the principle of the Russian soldiers; but the greatest part of these will reach L'Estocq's corps.

" It is impossible to know exactly the present state of the Russian force, but I believe it may be estimated at 60,000 effective men, exclusive of the two new divisions, L'Estocq's corps, the Cossacks, Bashkirs, &c. The French opened the campaign with 160,000 men, including every description of force between the Oder and the Alle. Their loss has been considerable on various points, particularly at Heilsberg, where the French officers admit 12,000 of their best troops were killed and wounded; and calculate that since the 4th of June, 30,000 men are deficient in the army.

" I do not presume to offer my opinion on the political discussion now pending: but of this I am certain, that if the emperor can have fortitude enough to resist the pacific faction which assails him, he has sense enough to know what conduct he ought to adopt for the maintenance of his honor, and the dignity of his empire, so essential for its safety: and he would willingly submit to whatever privation such a system of action might demand; nor is he ignorant of the state of the enemy, who regard with horror a winter campaign, in inhospitable regions, defended by men, over whom they can atchieve no bloodless victories; but if general Benningsen should retain the command, then no hopes remain for the restoration of the affairs of the Allies.

I remain, &c.

" P. S. Lord Hutchison brought us away after the passage of the Memel, and we here await events."

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## CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 15.

By the arrival of the schooner Clarissa-and-Eliza, capt. Revelle, we were yesterday favored with Kingston papers to the 14th Aug.

The account of the affair of the Chesapeake reached Kingston, and excited considerable sensations. The inhabitants generally deprecated a war with America, and entertained sanguine hopes that matters would be amicably adjusted. Markets, however had experienced a considerable change—rice was advanced to ten dollars, and lumber which was previously selling at 40 dollars rose to seventy. Other articles of export from the United States were proportionably advanced.

## PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 24.

*BURR's TRIAL.*—On Thursday last, the Chief Justice delivered his opinion on Mr. Hay's proposition for transferring the trial of Aaron Burr to the Mississippi territory. The Chief Justice decided, that he had no power to commit for trial in the court of the Mississippi territory. He was, however, ready to hear testimony relative to the conduct of the accused within the United States—Mr. Hay then proceeded to the examination of witnesses— The court adjourned till Friday.

We sometime since informed our readers, that according to the National Intelligencer, the real ground of disagreement between this country and Great Britain was, that the president claimed for the merchant flag of the U. States, that it should protect and exempt from scrutiny all persons whatsoever sailing under it; as well British deserters and mutineers as American citizens; and that this condition not being complied with was the reason for sending back the treaty without laying it before the senate. The Washington Federalist now asserts the same thing, and the writer of the article in which the declaration is made, states that he has good authority for saying, that at this moment Mr. Jefferson has determined that the British shall abandon *in toto* the right of searching our merchants' ships, and has declared that he would rather see the country involved in a war than recede from this demand. If congress, therefore, should be mad enough to sanction the principle (which God forbid!) a war most disastrous to the whole community must be the inevitable consequence; for England, while she retains so much as the name of an independent power, will never give up a right so essential to her very existence.

The administration, through the medium of their prints, are now attempting to overwhelm, with their noisime venom, the chief justice of the United States because he has refused to convert the court in which he presides into a mere tribunal for registering the decrees and condemnations of the president and his prostituted prints.

The Aurora says: " Under Adams, when " the judges ran with the government, there " was no mis-trial—every person tried was " convicted. Under Jefferson, when the judges run against the government, every person " tried is acquitted—no matter how plain or " how criminal, they can be screened by the " court" &c.

Such is the language of the governmental papers respecting the acquittal of Col. Burr. In reply, we simply remark that under Washington and Adams when the judges ran with the government, the government did not run beyond the bounds of law and decency by condemning men previous to their trial.

Neither Washington nor Adams ever, by proclamation pronounced the guilt of an offender to be proved beyond a doubt, and afterwards put him upon trial to have it ascertained whether his guilt could be proved or not. Such a flagitious interference of the executive with the judicial authority and with the impartial administration of justice is as unexampled as it is indecent and wicked.

The following article from the Hague dated July 21, is in our opinion, of much importance. It throws considerable light on the future intentions of Bonaparte relative to Turkey.—

*London paper.*

" The Haerlem Journal, under the head of intelligence from Paris, states, that an eminent French General and Sovereign Prince is intended to be King of Greece."

The possession of Elsineur, and other forts which command the sound, if effected, would be a very important acquisition to Great Britain, should she continue the war single-handed:— And that such is the object of her Northern Expedition may be inferred from the period of their departure from England and the great force employed in them.—The fleet consisted of twenty three or four sail of the line, with numerous frigates, bomb vessels, &c —The troops embarked, besides the whole German Legion rated at 13,000, comprised sixteen regiments of the line, besides a Brigade of guards, 2500 strong, a rifle corps and 1000 artillery. These troops are commanded by some of her Generals who have seen much service in Egypt, &c. Should these expeditions be against Denmark, the English will justify them on the principle of self-preservation; and to contract the plans of her enemies to annihilate her commerce; and what will appear stronger in the view of some part of the world, on the principal consecrated by the Emperor Napoleon the great, that Power is right.—*Cent.*

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated In the beginning of Aug.*

" The present emperor of Austria, is in future to be king of Bohemia, and the archduke Charles is to be king of Austria, the archduke Constantine, brother to Alexander, comprehending Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of Poland—the present king of Prussia to have part of his dominions restored to him; Murat duke of Berg, to be king of Poland; Jerome Bonaparte to be king of Westphalia, and to marry the daughter and only child of the king of Saxony; Jean Beauharnois, son of the present empress Josephine, to be king of Holland, (Louis Napoleon retiring) Joseph Bonaparte present king of Naples to be king of Italy; and Ferdinand the former king of Naples to be restored, the present confederation of the Rhine to remain, and a confederation of the North to be formed under the protection of Alexander, whose sister the emperor Napoleon is to marry after repudiating his present wife.

On the 27th June, a treaty was concluded between France and Prussia, in which the latter acknowledges the king of Holland, the king of Naples, the king of Westphalia, the Confederation of the Rhine—the independence of Dantzic, and a territory of two miles in circumference—renounces all claim to his possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe—to the possessions of Saxony and Anhalt on the right of the Rhine—the former Polish provinces with some exceptions—the town and suburbs of Dantzic—allows a military road from Saxony to the duchy of Warsaw, the sovereignty of which latter state is to be in the king of Saxony. —The city, port and territory of Dantzic are to be shut during the present war against the trade and navigation of Great-Britain; and "until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his majesty the king of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, are to be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to made from any Prussian port to the British isles or British colonies; nor any ship from England or her colonies, to be admitted into a Prussian port."

Such are some of the principal features of a treaty by which France has put it out of the power of Prussia to disturb her with any further coalitions, by reducing her to insignificance and impotence, compared with her late importance and power.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*TUESDAY, October 6, 1807.*

## *FEDERAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL* TICKET,

*Recommended to the Electors for their support at the ensuing General Election.*

### ASSEMBLY.

*ROBERT BALDWIN*, Allegheny.
*JOHN M'CANDLESS*, Butler.
*JAMES CAROTHERS*, Beaver.

### SHERIFF.

*WILLIAM WOODS.*

### COMMISSIONER.

*ANDREW WATSON.*

DIED, on Wednesday night last, Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, at an advanced age.—His remains were the day following interred in the episcopal burying ground, attended by a number of relatives aed friends.

Mr. Robertson was among the earliest settlers in this town, having resided here nearly 40 years.

We stop the press to state, that Gen. Worthington and Col. M'Arthur who were sent out by the Governer to ascertain the disposition of the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Grenvlle and Fort Wayne, have this morning returned accompanied by several chiefs and an interpreter, who will, it is supposed, attend at the courthouse on to morrow, for the purpose of holding a talk with the Governor. No hostile intentions could be discovered among the Indians. [*Chillicothe papers.*

A Quebec paper of Sept. 4, observes, "that the whole of the Indian nations have offered their services to the British government, in case of a war with the United States."

## PITTSBURGH RACES.

*Sportsmen take Notice!*

ON Tuesday the 20th of October next, will be run over a handsome course at the Two-mile Run, for two hundred dollars, by the horses Selim and Whistle Jacket.

On Wednesday the 21st, a purse of fifty dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to be won by the best two of three, three mile heats.

On Thursday the 22d, a sweepstake, to be free as above, the winning horse on second day excepted, to be won by the best two of three, two mile heats.

Each horse to carry a catch rider, and to appear and enter on the day previous to his running, or pay double entrance at the post.

Three horses to start each day or no race, and 25 cents to be paid by each person who enters the field on horseback, for the purpose of making up the purse.

September 28, 1807.

## EDUCATION.

*THE subscriber commences* EVENING SCHOOL, *the 17th of October next, at his house in Second Street, opposite the Cash Bank. Tuition 3 dollars per quarter, the scholars furnishing candles, paper, quills and Ink. Attendance, from 6 to 9 o'clock.*

*THOMAS ABRAHAM.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 17th, 1807.*

*N. B. Two good* ROOMS *below stairs and one above stairs, to let.* 7

## EVENING SCHOOL.

*THE subscriber intends opening Night School, for the instruction of young men and boys, on Monday the 12th of October next, in the same room he now occupies for Day School, in Third Street near Wood Street. The hours of attendance from 6 till half past 9.*

*M. B. LOWRIE.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1807.*

## Division Orders.

THE commanding General of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia regrets, that, owing to the general expiration of the Officers commissions, and the disorganized state of the Division under the new militia law, the call of government could not be answered by the prompt obedience which it required—his only consolation was in the virtue of the Division. He flatters himself, that had emergencies required it, we should have marched in mass, and that the patriotic zeal of the citizen soldier, would have done away the temporary inconveniency and disorder occasioned by the change of system.

The Division is at length organized; Allegheny county composing one Brigade, and Armstrong and Indiana counties, the other; Elections for the Officers have been held, and the commissions are partly arrived and expected. The General calls impressively on the Brigadiers and other Officers of the Division to draw forth and hold in readiness their respective quotas, properly equipped and accoutred, and prepared to march at the word of command.

The quota of the 15th Division as called for by the Governor and Commander in Chief is,

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery | 34 |
| Cavalry | 67 |
| Infantry or Rifle men | 573 |
| Total | 674 |

The General having no return of either Artillery or Cavalry from the Division, orders the full quota to be furnished of Infantry and Rifle men, agreeably to the following detail.

*1st Brigade consisting of Allegheny County.*

1 lieut. colonel, 1 regimental surgeon, 1 adjutant, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 320 rank and file—total brigade, 367

*2d Brigade consisting of Armstrong and Indiana Counties.*

1 major, 1 regimental paymaster, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 272 rank and file—total brigade 307

Total division 674

In calling forth this body of militia a preference is to be given to volunteers, agreeably to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the 11th of August, founded on the requisition of the President of the United States. The General expects that voluntary offers of service will supercede the necessity of a draft, should the contrary be the case, the draft conformably to the existing law is to be carried into immediate effect. The different orders of the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General, are in the hands of the Brigade Inspectors, they ascertain the conduct to be observed in executing this important duty.

The General does not think it necessary to enter into a detail of the circumstances, which have coerced our government to this measure, believing that they are fully understood; neither does he think it necessary to recapitulate the conduct of a former war, to engage the citizen soldier and attach him to his duty; he believes it sufficient, that we are duly called upon by the constituted authorities of our country; and, should our honest attempts at an accommodation fail, and emergencies require it, that the 15th Division Pennsylvania Militia will be ready to do justice to themselves, and take vengeance of their enemies, not in the public prints but in the field.

Charles Wilkins, jr. Esq. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Division General, in the place of T. Bates, Esq. deceased.

Morgan Nevill's appointment is continued.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Major General*
*15th Division Penn. Militia.*

October 1st, 1807.

## Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors residing within the county of Allegheny, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts within the County aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law—

*Three persons to serve as Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.)*

*Two persons for the office of Sheriff, and One person for County Commissioner.*

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 21st day of September, 1807, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, *Sheriff.*

*GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.*

## KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

*For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of*

Kentucky Tobacco;

*ALSO*

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

Strayed from the subscriber in the beginning of August, a small black Mare, about 4 years old, no particular mark recollected, except her left hind foot marked with an H. Whoever takes up said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and reasonable charges paid, by

GEORGE RAPP.

Harmony, September 9, 1807.

## NIGHT SCHOOL.

*SAMUEL KINGSTON,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he will open a Night School, on the 12th of October next, in a commodious apartment of Mrs. Irwin's house, at the corner of Market Street and the Diamond; where Reading, Writing, vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Navigation will be taught with accuracy, at three dollars per quarter.

The Teacher flatters himself, that his mode of tuition, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those consigned to his care, will evince his merit, so as to give general satisfaction, and entitle him to claim a share of public patronage.

September 28, 1807.

## DEBTORS & CREDITORS

TO the estate of the late *William Davis*, of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call on the subscribers and have their accounts liquidated and paid.

*James Cooper,*
*William Wilkins,* } Administrators.

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.*

*PROPOSALS*
BY
## J. BERRY,
FOR PUBLISHING
*A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,*
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER,
TO BE ENTITLED
## *The Minerva.*

### Conditions.

THE MINERVA, shall be Printed on a good Paper, and New Type, and its size shall be equal to any paper printed in the Western Country. The price of this paper will be *Two Dollars* a year—*One Dollar* to be paid on the delivery of the First Number, and the other at the end of six months. When sent by post, the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

*Advertisements* not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for *One Dollar*, and every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, those of a greater length in proportion.

The greatest exertion will be used to render the MINERVA worthy the patronage of an enlightened people. *Foreign & Domestic Intelligence*, will be selected with care and impartiality, and pieces of a *Miscellaneous nature* shall occasionally occupy the columns of the MINERVA...... *Essays* on political subjects, when written with moderation shall always receive a place in the MINERVA.....and as it will be the great object of the Editor to render his paper useful, he will thankfully receive communications on any subject tending to the information or amusement of his readers.

*The Publication will commence about the first of October. Gentlemen who wish to Patronize this undertaking will honor us with their Names as early as convenient.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

*Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1807.*

## Regimental Orders.

A DRAFT will take place in the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Milita on Monday next, unless the necessity of it should be superceded by a tender of the services of a requisite number of volunteers, under the act of congress of 24th Feb. 1807.

The regiment will therefore meet on that day, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the Commons north east of the Town.

The commandant flatters himself, that the zeal and patriotism of the regiment, will be honorably exhibited in an animated and general tender of their services to the government, at the present critical situation of our public affairs—thereby discovering a disinterested attachment to their country, and a willingness, in the hour of difficulty, to render the most prompt and spirited aid to the general government.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
*141st Reg. P. M.*

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber, for Ferriage by the year, are requested to come forward and make payment without delay. He hopes this notice will not be neglected, as he is determined to enforce punctuality.

JOHN CALDWELL.

October 5, 1807. tf

George Wallace, Esq.
*vs.* } *Domestic Attachment*
Rhinehart Antis, Jun.

WHEREAS the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county have appointed us the subscribers to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the defendant's creditors, so that they may receive their proportions of his property as directed by law;—we therefore request all concerned to take notice, that we will attend at the house of Samuel Rippy, Inn-keeper, Pitt Township, on Thursday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the above purpose.

*John M'Dowell,*
*Dunning M'Nair,*
*John Johnston.*

*Pitt Township, Oct. 1, 1807.*

## NIGHT SCHOOL,

WILL BE OPENED

on the 19th of October, next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

A. DOWNING.

September 28, 1807.

## By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELHIA, *September* 28.

Arrived the ship Corn Planter, capt. Gillies, 50 days from London. In this vessel came passengers, Messrs. Samuel Meeker, C. Conrad, and maj Biddle. They landed from the ship at cape Henlopen; the two former reached town yesterday morning; and maj. Biddle, who is charged with dispatches from Mr. Monroe, proceeded immediately for Washington. It is also stated that Mr. Biddle bears dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, with whom he went out in the capacity of Secretary of Legation. These, it is probable, relate to the acquisition of the Floridas.

The last verbal accounts from England, by persons who conversed with Mr. Monroe, authorise us to believe that this gentleman entertains the strongest expectation of an accommodation between this country and Great Britain.

The following is the most authoritive article on the subject of the English Expedition, that we find in our English papers.

"HULL, August 11.—The expeditions which have left our ports are now so far advanced in their voyage, that we consider ourselves no longer precluded from communicating that intelligence of their destination which we have received from officers and others of the first rank and information, and which, in our own mind, amount to positive and absolute certainty. We believe our armaments to be neither gone to Boulogne, Antwerp, Flushing, nor Helder. Boulogne is impregnable without prodigious risk and loss, and Antwerp is surrounded by a most difficult country. The embarkations are not calculated for what military men form, *coup de main*:—Enormous mortars, and cannon of the largest calibre, with immense stores for sieges, and near 1000 artillerymen, are embarked. We know that an officer of engineers of rank was sent for from Woolwich, and employed, merely from his local knowledge of the place of attack.

"The grand object of our expedition, and a glorious one it is, we therefore confidently pronounce, from information that never yet has deceived us, is solely and entirely to take possession of the Island of Zealand, of Copenhagen, and of the whole Danish fleet and arsenals.

"In possession of Zealand, we have the key to the Baltic so long as it remains unfrozen, in our uncontroulable possession, and not a vessel can stir out or in, without our permission.—Should Bonaparte prevail upon the emperor Alexander to act hostilely to our maratime interests, with this island in our hands, we may bid defiance to all the leagues and confederacies of the powers of the Baltic."

**A number of well finished Stills,** made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

*Copper and Tin-Plate working Shop,*

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

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### TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

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### FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

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### LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

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Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

### *A large Tract of Land,*

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

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### *Joseph Harbeson,*

*Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,*

HAS FOR SALE,

**A few very heavy STILLS,**

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

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### *FOR SALE,*

**Land on the Franklin Road,**

*Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.*

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

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### FOR SALE.

*TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,*

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

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### Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

*THOMAS CROMWELL.*

*Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806.* tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

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### A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

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### Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

*ALEXANDER ADDISON.*

Jan. 21, 1807.

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### JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

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### JOHN CARR,

*Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,*

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

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### FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL,* Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

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### FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair,* Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

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### FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

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### Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

*For J. O'Hara,*

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

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### JONES & STRICKLAND,

**Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.**

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

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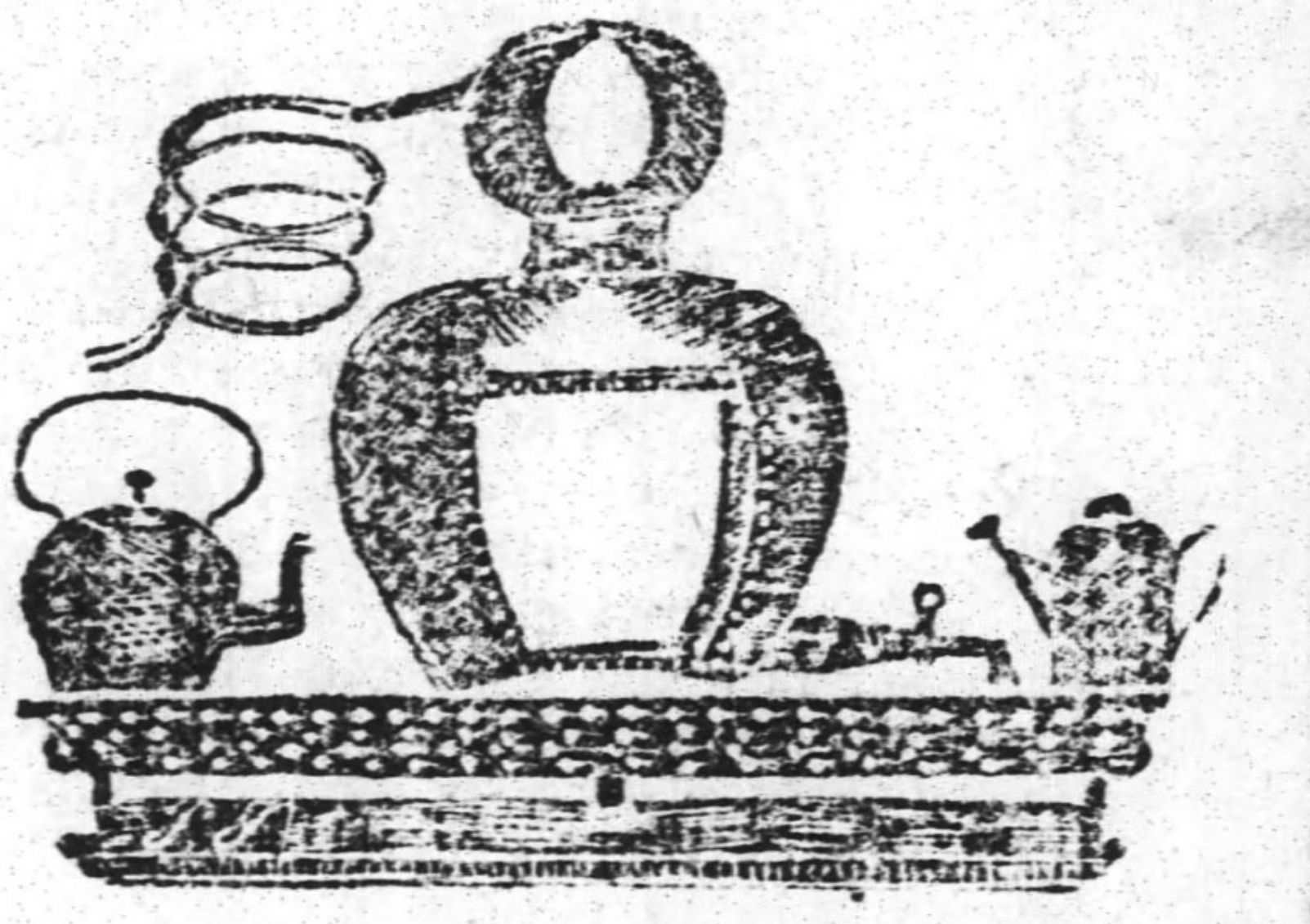

### KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE,* where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

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### CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES,* at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

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### WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

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*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

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I have seen in the public paper my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

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### WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

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### FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

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### FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp,*" formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County,* on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County,* on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County,* in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County,* nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

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The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

**Tayloring Business**

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

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### FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

*Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807.* tf.

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### Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

*For J. O'Hara,*

GEORGE SHIRAS.

*August* 10, 1807. tf.

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### *PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.*

THE Managers will commence drawing the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY in the Court-House in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have Tickets to sell, are hereby required to make return to the Managers before that day, on failure thereof, the Managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of Tickets put into their hands.

As there are yet a number of Tickets on hand, the Managers propose to sell them to good hands, or on security, payable ten days after the drawing commences. Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.